

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. VII.

WASHINGTON, N. C. JUNE 28, 1822—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS

No. 563

Laws of the United States.

FIRST SESSION OF SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT further to establish the compensation of officers of the customs, and to alter certain collection districts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collection district of White Mountains shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the district of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire; the district of Memphrymagog, to the district of Vermont; the district of Hudson, to the district of New York; and each of the districts so annexed is hereby abolished, and made and constituted a part of the district to which it is annexed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the collection district of Chester, with the district of Havre de Grace, be, and hereby is, annexed to the district of Baltimore; the district of Nottingham, to the district of Annapolis; the districts of Dumfries and Yeocomico, to the district of Tappahannock; the districts of Hampton, in Virginia, and South Quay, to the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth; and each of the districts so annexed is hereby abolished, and made and constituted a part of the district to which it is annexed, and established a port of delivery, with the privileges appertaining to such ports.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the offices of surveyor in Augusta, Thomaston, Waldoboro', St. George, Bristol, Nobleboro', and Bangor, in Maine; Easton, Great Mills, St. Inigoes, in Maryland; Winton, Tombstone, Skewarky, Nixonton, Indiantown, New Biggin Creek, and Passquotank, in North Carolina; Pittsburg, Marietta, Cincinnati, Massac, Charleston, in Virginia, and Limestone, be, and the same are hereby, abolished.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the ports of delivery of Augusta, in Maine; Winton, Tombstone, Skewarky, Nixonton, Indiantown, New Biggin Creek, and Passquotank, in North Carolina, be, and the same are hereby, discontinued as ports of delivery.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a surveyor to each of the ports of delivery established by this act; and, also, a surveyor for the port of Eastport, in the district of Passamaquoddy; and each surveyor, so appointed, shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same duties, as other surveyors, of the customs.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the salaries heretofore allowed by law to the several collectors of the customs for the districts of White Mountains, Memphrymagog, Barnstable, Nantucket, Marblehead, and New Bedford, shall cease and be discontinued.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, in lieu of the commissions allowed by law to the several officers hereafter mentioned, there shall be allowed the following, to wit: To each of the collectors for the districts of Saco, Cape Vincent, Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, Newbern, and St. Mary's in Georgia, three per cent; to each collector for the districts of Kennebec, Newport, and New London, two and a half per cent; to each collector for the districts of Bath, Bristol, New Haven, and Alexandria, two per cent; to the collector for the district of Portsmouth, one and three fourths per cent; to each collector for the districts of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Petersburg, and Richmond, one and three fourths per cent; and to the collector for the district of Mississippi, one per cent; to the collector for the district of Boston, one fifth of one per cent; and to the collector for the district of New York, one sixth of one per cent, on all moneys by them respectively received on account of the duties arising from goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of vessels.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the emoluments of the several officers hereinafter mentioned, and in lieu of the salaries now established by law there shall be allowed and paid the following salaries, to wit: To the collector of the district of Wilmington, in Delaware, five hundred dollars; to the collector of the district of Sag Harbor, four hundred dollars; to each of the collectors, for the districts of Saco, Edgartown, Fairfield, Cape Vincent, Sackett's Harbor, Champlain, Oswegatchie, Oswego, Vernon, Oxford, Tappahannock, Beaufort, in North Carolina, Edenon, Georgetown, in South Carolina, and Beaufort, in South Carolina,

two hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the collectors, for the districts of Wiscasset, Oswego, Plymouth, in North Carolina, two hundred dollars; to the surveyor at Eastport, for the district of Passamaquoddy, five hundred dollars; to the surveyors at North Kingston, for the district of New London, and at Hartford and Middletown, for the district of Middletown and Hampton, two hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the surveyors of the ports for the districts of St. Mary's, in Maryland, East River, South Quay, Petersburg, Edenton, Pawtuxet, and Camden, two hundred dollars; and to each of the surveyors of the ports of Chester, Havre de Grace, Nottingham, Dumfries, and Yeocomico, one hundred and fifty dollars; to the naval officer for the districts of Providence and Newport, two hundred and fifty dollars each.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, whenever the emoluments of any collector of the customs of either of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, or New Orleans, shall exceed four thousand dollars, or the emoluments of any naval officer of either of [the] said ports shall exceed three thousand dollars, or the emolument of any surveyor of either of said port shall exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, in any one year, after deducting the necessary expenses incident to his office, in the same year, the excess shall, in every such case, be paid into the Treasury, for the use of the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That, whenever the emoluments of any other collector of the customs shall exceed three thousand dollars, or the emoluments of any other naval officer shall exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, or the emoluments of any other surveyor shall exceed two thousand dollars, in any one year, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenses incident to his office in the same year, the excess shall, in every such case, be paid into the Treasury, for the use of the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the preceding provisions shall not extend to fines, penalties, or forfeitures, or the distribution thereof.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval officer, and surveyor, shall account to the Treasury for all his emoluments, and, also, for all the expenses incident to his office; that such accounts as well of expenses as of emoluments, shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, at such times and in such forms, and shall be supported by such proofs, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all such accounts shall be settled at the Treasury like other public accounts.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval officer, and surveyor, shall, together with his accounts of the expenses incident to his office, render a list of the clerks employed by him, stating the rate of compensation allowed to each, and the duties which they severally perform; and, also, an account of the sums paid for stationery, official or contingent expenses, fuel, and office rent, stating the purposes for which the premises rented are applied.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That, in the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleson, Savannah, and New Orleans, no person shall be an inspector who, at the same time, holds any other office in the collection of the customs in either of the said ports.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, limit and fix the number and compensations of the clerks to be employed by any collector, naval officer, or surveyor, and may limit and fix the compensation of any deputy of any such collector, naval officer, or surveyor: Provided, That no such deputy, in any of the districts of Boston and Charlestown, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, or New Orleans, shall receive more than one thousand and five hundred dollars, nor any other such deputy more than one thousand dollars, in any one year, for any services he may perform for the United States, in any office or capacity.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That no account for the compensation for services of any clerk, or other person employed in any duties in relation to the collection of the revenue, shall be allowed, until such clerk or other person shall have certified, on oath or affirmation, that the same services have been performed, that he has received the full sum therein charged, to his own use and benefit, and that he has not paid, deposited, or assigned, nor con-

tracted to pay, deposit, or assign, any part of such compensation to the use of any other person, nor in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or given, nor contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for his office or employment, or the emoluments thereof.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That if any person employed in any duties in relation to the collection of the revenue shall accept or receive any fee, reward, or compensation, other than that allowed by law, for any service he may perform for any person, in making any entry or clearance, or preparing any papers to be used or kept in the custom-house, such person shall be removed from office, and shall, moreover, on conviction thereof, pay a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That no collector, surveyor, or naval officer, shall ever receive more than four hundred dollars annually, exclusive of his compensation as collector, surveyor, or naval officer, and the fines and forfeitures allowed by law for any service he may perform for the United States in any other office or capacity.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the collector of Cape Vincent shall commence from the time of his appointment.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the thirtieth day of June next.

PHILIP P BARBOUR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

May 7, 1822—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT authorizing the location of certain school lands in the State of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Register of the land office at Brookville, be, and he is hereby, authorized to select school lands within said district equivalent to the one thirty sixth part of the reservation commonly called Clark's Grant, for the use of schools within the same; and the Register of the land office at Terre Haute is hereby, in like manner, authorized to select, within his district, school lands, which, together with the eleven sections already selected, shall be equivalent to the one thirty sixth part of the Vincennes reservation tract, for the use of schools within said tract. It shall be the duty of the Registers aforesaid, in making such selections, to be confined to section numbered twenty in each township, and the selection so made shall be reserved from sale.

May 7, 1822.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to provide for annuities to the Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Choctaws, Kaskaskias, to Mushslatubbee, and to carry into effect the treaty of Saginaw.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for carrying into effect a treaty concluded at Chicago, on the twenty ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, the following sums, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the payment of the annuity in said treaty, to be paid to the following Indian tribes, that is to say: to the Ottawas a permanent annuity of one thousand dollars, annually; to the said tribe of Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars, annually, for ten years, in support of a blacksmith, teacher, and a person to instruct the Ottawas in agriculture, and for the purchase of cattle and farming utensils; to the Pottawatomies, five thousand dollars, annually, for twenty years, and a further sum of one thousand dollars to the said tribe of Indians, stipulated in said treaty, to be applied by the President, annually, in support of a blacksmith and teacher for them; to the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, two thousand dollars annually, for fifteen years, stipulated to be paid to the said tribe by the treaty concluded at Edwardsville, in the State of Illinois, on the thirtieth of July, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and to continue to be appropriated so long as the said treaties shall be in force.

For carrying into effect certain stipulations contained in the treaty of the sixteenth November, one thousand eight hundred and five, with the Choctaw nation, and for the annual gratuity to said nation, allowed under previous treaties, for which

no appropriation has heretofore been made, annually, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the annuity to Mushslatubbee, provided for in the treaty concluded with the Choctaw nation, October eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and to carry into effect the stipulation of said treaty, relative to light horse, annually seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For annuity secured to the Kaskaskias tribe by the treaty of the thirteenth August, one thousand eight hundred and three, for which no appropriation has heretofore been made, annually, five hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulation contained in the treaty concluded at Saginaw, twenty fourth September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, relative to the employment of a blacksmith, and persons to aid in agriculture, &c. &c. and for which no appropriation has heretofore been made, the annual sum of two thousand dollars.

May 7, 1822.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to establish an additional Land Office in the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States as lies east of the Mississippi river, north of the line separating the thirteenth and fourteenth tiers of townships north of the base line, and west of the third principal meridian, in the State of Illinois, shall form a land district, for the disposal of said lands, and for which purpose a land office shall be established at such place therein, as the President of the United States shall designate, until the same shall be permanently fixed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a register and receiver appointed to the said land office, to superintend the sales of the public lands in the said district, who shall reside at the place where the said office shall be established, as aforesaid, give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, and duties, and authorities, shall, in every respect, be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their office, as are, or may be, by law provided in relations to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands. Provided, That the said appointments shall not be made until a sufficient quantity of public lands shall have been surveyed within the said district, to authorize, in the opinion of the President, a public sale of lands within the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the second, third, and fifth sections of the act, entitled "An act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices for the disposal of the public lands, not heretofore offered for sale in the States of Ohio, and Indiana," approved March third, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," approved April twenty fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty, be, and the same are hereby, made applicable to the said district and office, so far as they are not changed by subsequent laws of the United States.

May 8, 1822.

(Signed as above.)

Dr. William Magimpsey

HAS again commenced the practice of Physic in this place; and hopes by his persevering attention to merit the encouragement of his friends and acquaintance. His charges will be less than they have ever been in this town or vicinity. He will attend all obstetrical cases in the town of Washington at the low price of ten dollars, if first called in, without any regard to the length of time. In the country the same, but with an additional charge, in proportion to the distance. He wishes to get a young man of good education, to study—he would here have an opportunity to understand the elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Anatomy, Surgery, the theory and practice of Physic, &c.—Conditions would be easy.

He will be found at his Shop opposite Mr John C. Broun's.

Washington, May 29, 1822—(1359.)

A good cook & washer.

A likely negro woman and two children of good character and family, for sale, reasonably.

Enquire of the PRINTER June 7, 1822.—(1360)



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY JUNE 28 1822

[COMMUNICATED.]

The 24th of June, being the Anniversary of S. John, the Baptist, was celebrated in his Town in a manner that does great credit to the Institution of Masonry.—The Craft formed at their Hall and proceeded to the Court House where a very eloquent and impressive address, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by W. R. Swift, Esq. after an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Joseph B. Hinton. A highly respectable and numerous assemblage of citizens honored the occasion.

We give the following letter from the venerable John Adams, written the day after the declaration of Independence, a place in our columns, as appropriate to the approaching anniversary.—It breathes much of that ardor and patriotism which fired the breasts of our Revolutionary heroes.

"PHILADELPHIA July 5, 1776.

Yesterday the greatest day was decided which was ever debated in America; and greater perhaps, never was or will be decided among men.

A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony "THAT THESE UNITED STATES ARE AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."

The day is passed. The 4th of July 1776 will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great Anniversary Festival.

Though to be commemorated, it is a day of DELIVERANCE, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. I ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illumination: from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever! You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure that it will cost to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory—I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.

I am Sir

JOHN ADAMS."

FOR THE RECORDER.

ANNIVERSARY OF

American Independence.

The Committee selected by the Citizens of Washington, for determining on the manner of celebrating the approaching Anniversary respectfully report the following arrangements.

The citizens will assemble opposite the Mansion House Hotel at half past 10 o'clock on the forenoon of Thursday next and walk in procession from thence to the Court House, where he exercises will be 1. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hinton.

2. The Declaration of Independence read by Wm. R. Swift, Esq.

3. An Oration by Wm. W. Redman, Esq.—The following gentlemen are selected as Marshalls for conducting the procession and will be distinguished by a blue badge on the right arm.

Messrs. James Ellison,
Eli Hoyt,
Wm. O'Casey,
A. P. Neal,
N. J. Oliver,
John Jackson.

The exercises at the Court House will commence at 11 o'clock. The Bench and Bar to be exclusively appropriated to the ladies. Our fellow citizens will no doubt by their general and prompt attendance, afford evidence of their unabated zeal and patriotism in the celebration of this anniversary of our national Freedom, & which the inhabitants of other towns are preparing to commemorate with distinguished respect. The Bells of the two churches it is requested may be rung at sunrise, and the masters of vessels to display their flags. It is respectfully suggested that the citizens abstain as far as practicable from their ordinary avocations during the exercises if not the whole day.

A public dinner in celebration of the day will be served up at the Mansion House Hotel on Thursday next at 2 o'clock.—The subscription paper is lodged at the bar, where the citizens are respectfully invited to affix their names.—

By order of the Committee appointed for that purpose.

[It appears the Southern Editors from whose accounts we formed our remarks

in last week's paper killed Mr. McDuffie too soon—His life has been spared, we hope not in vain and that he will see in its true light his recent desperate conduct.]

We have been obligingly favored with the following extract of a letter received his day from the Hon. Geo. McDuffie, which augurs the most favorable hopes of his final recovery.

"SISTER'S FERRY, 8th June.

"The contest is over—I am wounded, but not dangerously—But four hours have elapsed and I feel perfectly comfortable. The bullet entered obliquely into the back, just below the short ribs. Both Surgeons agree that there is no danger—and my own feelings indicate the same. We shall start this evening—and move slowly home ward."

Southern Patriot.

A Charge d'Affairs from the New Republic of Columbia, Don Manuel Torres, has been presented to the President with the usual etiquette. Very pleasant intelligence for the Minister of His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII who we presume has another protest primed, and charged ready to let off on such an occasion.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.—In consequence of the Connecticut Legislature prohibiting the N. York Steam boats from entering their waters, they now go direct to Providence, and persons leaving N. York one day may arrive in Boston the next!—The journey may easily be made now in seven days from this place to Boston.

The North Carolina 74 is to be laid up at Norfolk.

The papers detail some of the most brutal piracies ever known—Neither age or sex receive the least mercy at the hands of these ruffians. Hemp is the sovereign Medicine, and we consider pardons granted to them by our executive ill-judged at least.

The Wheat crops in the Northern and Middle States continue to be reported very deficient.

A "life preserving dress" has been invented in New York by which persons have walked as upright across the harbour, as if on terra firma.

Dat Deus immiti cornua curia bovi.

MR. EDITOR

Sir—I have to return you my thanks for your attention to my former communication, and I hope sir I would go to guard the good people of this country against any conclusion of party. You see sir I have prefixed some Latin to the present, to let the worthy citizens of Beaufort know I do know something of that language although sir, and it is a fact sir, I do not conceive it necessary for men in public life to have more than a good plain English education. As some of your readers sir may not understand the above Latin, I would respect fully inform them sir it is a man of genius will always rise in the public estimation, my modesty sir will hardly allow me to add the case applies strongly to myself, it is a fact sir. My Latin sir I would have the good people of this country know, extends beyond the above, for instance E Pluribus Unum, which means Liberty or Death, and Habeas Corpus is the Latin of State Warrant. But sir it was a notice in your paper of week before last that tight pantaloons are being introduced into general use in the Northern Cities, which has brought me out sir in defence of the present fashion here. Sir I do consider in a land of Freedom, every man's limbs should be at perfect liberty, and sir I have no idea sir of my legs being cramped up in little slips of Nankeen, and it is a fact sir that it is not every person that tight pantaloons would become. I would therefore inform my worthy fellow citizens sir that in addition to the Bank, for it is a fact sir we must have that, I say in addition I will introduce into the House of Commons a Bill for the better regulation of Pantaloons, so as to prevent innovations, I think the word is sir, from introducing any of their foolish fashions here sir, and I recommend sir to the good people of this town and county whose interests I highly respect, to require as a pledge from every candidate for the General Assembly that they will support the Bank and Pantaloons Bill, I promise my honour sir to do it.

Your humble servant

NICK WEAVER.

I wish sir you would get some of your northern correspondents to inform you what the price of Rum and Whiskey will probably be next August, which will be the lowest and bear the most water. Also Sir on what credit they will sell to a man of my standing and respectability, and if the paper of our new Bank, that is to be, will answer in payment, for it is a fact sir this being compelled to come down with specie, I have found to be extremely inconvenient.

N. W.

The Supreme Court of this State opened its term on Monday last. All the Judges are present.

HENRY CLAY is announced, in the Kentucky Reporter, to be a candidate for election to the next Congress, in the 3d Congressional District of Kentucky.

Nat. Int.

THE FRANKLIN.

Letters from Valparaiso, of the 11th of February state that the U. S. ship of the line Franklin was daily visited by crowds of admiring people, and that the officers were on the best terms with those of the British ship of war Blossom, and frequently dine together.

The following "note of preparation" is copied from the Boston Evening City Gazette of June 11:

"Mr. Russell we understand is preparing a reply to the Scurriles of Mr. Adams, upon his Letter, published by order of the House of Representatives which will be forth coming in a few days."

An estimate of a statue of Washington has been received in this city, from London.—The expense is stated a 4000 pounds sterling.

Shamrock.

The fish lately taken in our waters is now announced to be the Basking Shark. It was about 33 feet in length and 18 feet round. Considering that it has been generally regarded at Salem as gross infidelity to disbelieve in the Sea Serpent, we are somewhat surprised at the temerity of the Editors of the Salem Register, in making the following suggestion: "If this fish had not been taken, what important additions should we have had to the testimony in favor of the existence of a monstrous Sea Serpent on our coast!"

Death bed saying of Sir Isaac Newton.—"I do not know (said the great philosopher, a little before his death,) what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

Letters from Canton per Dorothea, of 9th February speak very confidently of a speedy settlement of the differences between the Chinese and British, so anxious were the former for the return of the shipping. There is no doubt the British will carry their point, and put an end to the abused usages so long acted upon by the Chinese. It was even said, that if the British would assure the Chinese that the men who fired upon the natives were dead, on end would be put to the execution: but the British told them they were alive and hearty.

Philad. Gaz.

IMPORTANT TO CORN PLANTERS.

A sure method to destroy Crows.—A correspondent informs us, that to seek a few grains of corn till they become soft, then with a needle run a long horse hair through each grain, and strew them about your fields, will in a short time rid you of the Crows. They swallow the grains; but the hair being long, one end remains in the throat and mouth, which causes such a irritation that they actually scratch out their own eyes in the exertion to extricate it.

Independent Observer.

GENERAL DESNOUETTES.

This gallant officer, who unfortunately perished in the wreck of the Albion, performed the following remarkable achievement at the siege of Saragossa. At the head of his corps of cavalry he forced a passage through one of the gates of the city, which was immediately after closed upon him and his followers.—He penetrated to the heart of the city defending himself with such gallantry that they consented to open the gates and let him return to the French army, which he accordingly did.

GRIEVANCE OF THE BAR.

The grand jury of Columbia county, Geo. present as a grievance of the unwarrantable expression of language by members of the bar towards contending clients and witnesses, and a certain perplexing and irritating manner of interrogating witnesses, with a view to embarrass them and provoke apparent contradiction in their testimony.

NEGRO CLOTH.

Our manufacturers in the Northern States now make a strong Cloth, composed of Woollen and Cotton, to which they give the name of Negro Cloth, which comes as cheap and is much more serviceable, as it wears better, than imported Plains, and has been preferred to them wherever it has been introduced.

CHEESE.

A Maysville, Ky. paper gives an account of the sale of some cheese there, which is the counterpart of the famous wooden nutmegs sometime since vended in the western country. The cheese had every appearance of being sound and good—he owner would not have them sent or played.

ged, because it would spoil them, when they were cut—the whole interior was found to be rotten stuff, curiously played over with a small quantity of good cheese, by traders from the east!

Among the American fabrics which promise great profit to the people of the Eastern States, and commerce and saving to the Southern planters, is the article known by the name of negro cloth. It is more durable, and cheaper than the flimsy trash hitherto imported from England.

NEW YORK, June 15,

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship PANTREA Captain Bennett, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having sailed on the 8th of May, and brought us papers of that day, with London dates to the evening of the 6th.

From the tenor of the previous advices from France, interesting news was expected by this arrival, but it appears there was no truth in the war rumour from Havre, and according to the later dates, there was no expectation of war.

The West India Trade bill, and the Agricultural bill were postponed to the 13th of May. The Catholic peers' bill was to have a final reading on the 9th. The importation bill, and the Navigation bill, had passed a second reading in the house of commons.

LONDON, May 2.

Intelligence of an important character, as regards the Turkish squadron, arrived yesterday from Vienna. It was brought by an extraordinary courier, the advice being of the very recent date of the 24th ult. We learn that an official communication has been made from St. Petersburg to the Court of Vienna, indicating on the part of the Emperor the most pacific sentiments, and a perfect acquiescence in the proposals submitted to him by the mediating powers, for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. The exact nature of the arrangements suggested has not transpired; but we are assured that the message from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was in a tone so conciliatory (at a period too, when perhaps contrary sentiments were anticipated) that messengers were immediately dispatched by the Austrian Government to convey the agreeable intelligence to the different Courts of Europe which have taken an interest in the negotiations. There is little doubt that congress—the expedient so often adopted for settling the affairs of Europe—is to be resorted to on this occasion, and that the period of its assembling is not far distant.

LONDON, May 3.

Mails from Hamburg, Holland, and Flanders, arrived this morning. The completion of the accounts by these mails is decidedly of a pacific nature; nor the least fear of a rupture between Russia and Turkey, appears to be entertained in the great cities of the continent.

IRELAND.—The distress, in consequence of a shortness of provisions, is very great. Subscriptions were raising at London, Liverpool, and other places for the relief of the people. From an actual survey of a part of Clare, it is ascertained, that between 50 and 60,000 are wholly without the means of subsistence. In Limerick, Kerry, and Mayo, counties, the distress appears to be in a similar degree to that described in the following account from Galway.

GALWAY, April 27.

The distress of the poor increases daily.—new groups of beggars are constantly to be seen arriving from the country, principally from the westward. No spot upon the face of the habitable globe presents such a scene of misery, want, and wretchedness, as this town does at present. Many are now affected with that kind of fever which is ever attendant upon a want of food, and each day records some death after a very short illness. A Town Meeting is called for the 6th of May.

April 28.—The price of potatoes this day was eight pence per stone. The situation of the poor is really deplorable! There are many bad cases of fever, too, in the Fever Hospital.

DO CO

MARRIED.

In this Town on the evening of Wednesday the 26th inst. by the Rev. Joseph B. Hinton of the Methodist Church, Mr. THOMAS MATHEWS late of Simsbury, Hartford County Connecticut, to the lovely Mrs. ELIZABETH A. CASE of this place.

"Happy the youth that finds the bride," "Whose heart, is to his own ally," "The sweetest joy of life."

DEATHS.

On Thursday evening the 20th inst. Mrs. LUCRETIA ELLISON, widow of Alderman Ellison, Esq. dec'd former Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Beaufort County, 58½ years much respected and died truly regretted by those who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with her. A. E. 78 years.

On Monday evening Mr. LUTHER FORTY in the morning of the 27th inst. aged 70 years.

among m... of the vi... Friday la... LAM EAST... any with... from the... about five... island on a... they fore... of their can... in this sit... lightning an... killed—Mr... but has since... aged about... on be... Mr. R. ub... ing a di-con... den to I m... deceased in... in the gig in... the fall cou... the inn... body... uly "in the m... in the town... York on... KINSTAY, ag... country, (say... aged in her... memorable bat... ch her rang... the surrende... o, with whic... zealous; and... the cause of... edly and sev... the enemy's... n to the comb... posited. As... particularly di... stances he s... rit of gallant... most peculiar... skill and com... yet so indi... that character... One incident... no remarkable... the battle of... ve, Montreal... nel M'Kins... nel Patterson... op, was twic... by the Imp... train M'Kins... ch we have a... him alike the... their unforgo... wish officers w... ish savage allie... eriority of nu... tion of their... rid sacrifice t... dy had the vic... and surround... for his fram... to the agony... that mystic ar... od of masons r... Heaven interp... warrior Bra... ed him. Brandt had be... had there be... ies of freemas... ceation and h... ve him an asc... ed sons of the... lefts possessed... pending danger... cibly brought... port him in c... endeavors w... d they were hap... g for him an im... equal ransom... After he se... the cultivation... unblemished r... reward of his... respect which... rectitude of h... istic services... army, ***** Lost c... Note of han... Woodward, ma... mea for Eight D... This is to ca... riving the sam... awer from payi... ar than myself. June 27, 1822.— State of Ne... Deaufo... Arthur Forbe... ORIGINAL AT... ore me by D. H... les of said Cou... Hnd Staves, a... one Horse," the... This is therefo... re staid the proce... to law for the sp... iration of which... e not appear and... be given against... R... June 26, 1822—

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n fabrics which
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r than the flimsy
om England.

York, June 15,
EUROPE.

REA Captain Ben
from Liverpool,
8 h of May, and
day, with London
6 h.

previous advice
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LONDON, May 3,
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LONDON, May 3,
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WAY, April 27,
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ED
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ate of Simsbury
icicut, to the lovely
ase of this place
hat finds the bride
his own ally'd,
test joy of life."

Mr. LUTHER PARSONS
his or bust 7 and

resounding manner commended the re
ct of the virtuous and good.
ct on Friday last, in Hyde county, Mr.
LAW EASTERBATH. The deceased in
company with Frederick Rew went in a
mpny from the neighborhood of German
oe from five or six miles to a small mar
about on a fishing excursion—it being
island on a sort of tent with the
er. They formed a sort of tent with the
of their canoe and under it sat down;—
of their situation the tent was struck
le in his situation the tent was struck
high and the deceased was instant
killed—Mr. R. was considerably injur
but has since recovered—The deceased
aged about 24 years.

In the town of Livingston, in the state of
New York on the 16 h inst. Colonel JOHN
KINSTRY, aged 80. At the first call of
country, (says the Hudson Whig) he
gaged in her service; and from the
memorable battle of Bunker's Hill, with
which her sanguinary only begun, down
to the surrender of Cornwallis at York
town, with which they gloriously ended
war, with efficient support was given
cause of freedom. He had been re
ally and severely wounded; and some
the enemy's balls he has borne with
to the tomb in which his remains are
posited. As a partisan officer he was
particularly distinguished; and in many
stances he showed, that, to a daring
and gallantry, (which was, perhaps,
most peculiar characteristic) he added
skill and conduct so seldom attained,
yet so indispensable to the formation
of a character.

One incident, in the life of this veteran,
too remarkable to be passed slightly over.
In the battle of the Cedars, thirty miles
from Montreal, on the St. Lawrence,
Colonel M'Kinstry, then a captain in
Colonel Patterson's regiment of continental
troops, was twice wounded and taken pri
mer by the Indians. The intrepidity of
Colonel M'Kinstry, as a partisan officer, to
which we have alluded above, had render
him alike the object of their fears, and
their unforgiving resentment. The
British officers were too much in dread of
their savage allies, on account of their vast
superiority of numbers, to risk an inter
ruption of their authority to prevent the
sacrifice they saw preparing. Al
ready had the victim been bound to the
tree, and surrounded by the faggots intend
ed for his immolation; hope had fled—
in the agony of despair he had utter
ed a mystic appeal, which the brother
hood of man never disregard; when as
Heaven interposed for his preservation
Brandy understood him and
aid him.

Brandy had been educated in Europe;
and had there been initiated into the mys
teries of Freemasonry. The advance of
education and his native strength of mind
gave him an ascendancy over the uncult
ured sons of the forest, that few other
chiefs possessed. Situated as he was, he
perceiving danger of a brother must have
sensibly brought to mind his obligation to
support him in the time of peril. His un
derstandings were accordingly used,
and they were happily successful in obtain
ing for him an immediate respite, and an
equal ransom.

After the element of peace, he retired
to the cultivation of his farm; sustaining
an unblemished reputation, and enjoying
the reward of his toils and sufferings, in
the respect which was accorded, as well to
the recollection of his private life, as to the
military services he had rendered his
country.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT returned
here one by D. H. McCabe one of the Com
missioners of said County, "Leveled on Red
Oak Hind Staves, and White Oak Bbl do.
This is therefore to give notice, that I
will stand the proceeding in this suit agree
d to law for the space of thirty days, at the
expiration of which time, if the defendant
does not appear and plead, Judgment final
will be given against him.

R. H. BONNER, J. P.
June 26, 1822—4353

Wholesale Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)				
ARTICLES,	FR.	M.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.	8	9	sales
Butter	do	20		do
Bees Wax	gal.	33		do
BRANDY, French	gal.	2 25	2 50	
do. Apple	do	50		sales
do. Peach	do	1		do
Corn	bush	75	80	do
Meal	do	80	90	do
PEAS, White	do	60	65	nom'l
do. Red	do			
Cotton	lb.	13		
Coffee	do	30	32	
Cheese	do			
Cordage	do	14	15	
Flour	bbl	7	7 50	sales
Flax-Seed	bush			
GIN, Holland	gal.	1 25	1 50	
do. Country	do	45	50	
Pine Scantling	M.	6	8	nom'l
Plank	do	8		
Floor Boards	do	14		sales
Shingles, 22 inch	do	1 40	1 50	nom'l
STAVES,				
W. O. bhd.	do	14		do
R. O. do. rough	do	8		do
do. W. O. bbl.	do	7	8	do
BRADING,				
W. O. bhd.	do	16		om'l
Lard	lb.	8	9	do
Leather, Sole	do	25		
Molasses	gal.	40	45	sales
NATL STORES				
Tar	bbl.	1		do
Pitch	do	1 50	1 55	do
Rosin	do	1 10		do
Turpentine	do	1 75	1 80	do
do. Spirits	gal.	40		do
Rice	cwt.	3 50		
Pork	bbl.	11	13	nom'l
Beef	do			
Rum Jamaica	gal.	1 25	1 30	
do. W. I.	do	70	75	
do. American	do	40	42	nom'l
SALT, Alum	bush	75		do
do. Fine	do	70		do
SUGAR, Leaf	lb.	16	20	do
do. Lump	do	16		do
do. Brown	do	10	12	do
TOBACCO,				
Manufactured,	cwt.	8	13	nom'l
do. Leaf	do	4	5	
Whiskey	gal.	40		do
Wheat	bush	1 10		

Abner Burbank,
Has just received in addition to his former
assortment of Goods the following arti
cles, which he offers for sale very
low for cash or barter—viz:
7 Hds Sugar of superior quality for
family use
6 do. Molasses,
7 do. N. E. Rum, } of sup. quality.
4 do. do. }
10 bbls. Gin,
10 do. Apple Brandy,
5 do. Rye Whiskey,
10 do. Pork,
30 do. Superfine Flour } do. do.
10 Half do. do. }
11 Bags Coffee,
12 Kegs Tobacco,
17 do. Nails,
1 Bbl. Port Wine,
1 do. Cognac Brandy,
2 Casks Rice,
A few pounds of Rutabaga, Aberdeen,
Bullock, and Norfolk field Turnips, & a few
pounds of Mangel Wurzell or Beta Cicla.
He has on hand an assortment of FUR
NITURE, consisting of Side Boards, Bu
reaux, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.
Also, a very light handsome GIGGS, in
which a bargain will be given.
Also, a quantity of good white Corn, and
keeps a regular supply of Meal.
N. B. gentlemen wishing to be supplied
with any kind of Furniture that the subscri
ber has not on hand, can be supplied on the
shortest notice.

A. BURBANK.
June 25th, 1822—2w363.

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY from me the 9 h inst. a

negro boy named

ANTHONY,

whom a few months since I purchased of Dr.
D. A. Telfair, of Washington, N. C. As
he is so well known in this place as also in
Greenville and their vicinities, it is unneces
sary describing him; there being no doubt
he will endeavour to get there; in the for
mer of which he has a father and mother &
numerous connections, who will most pro
bably secret him. The above reward with
all reasonable expences will be paid, on his
apprehension being communicated to Dr.
Telfair, who will immediately advise me
thereof, when I will attend without delay.

LEWIS MILTON.
Society Hill, Chesterfield District S. Ca.
4w364

ALL persons having unsettled accounts
with the subscribers are requested to
close them by the 10th of July next.
CUSHING & BONNER.
June 21, 1822—3w362.

ATTENTION!

THE Washington Militia Company are
hereby ordered to appear at the Court
House on Thursday morning, the 4th of
July at half past four o'clock each o be
armed with a good servicable fire lock,
and thirteen rounds of Cartridges. Roll
to be called by Sun-rise—Absentees will
be dealt with agreeable to L. W. By order
of the Captain.

WM. GRACE, O. S.
Washington, June 20th, 1822—1w

A Few Barrels Roanoke CUT HER
RINGS, warranted good for Cash.
Baltimore, family FLOUR For Sale by
R. GRIST.

June 21—3w362.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May

Term A. D. 1822.

Original Attachment.

Isaiah Woodard, & David on Schooner
Daniel King, } Joseph or Bost n"
vs. } and her Tackel and
John B. Tremere & Ephriem Milon, } apparel.

It appearing to the Court, that the said
John B. Tremere and Ephriem Milon are
inhabitants of another Government, it is order
ed that Publication be made for two months
successively, in the "American Recorder"
Newspaper, printed in the Town of Wash
ington, that unless the said defendants shall
appear at the next term, to be held on the
Monday next before the last Monday in Au
gust next and replevy and plead, the said
plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to
Judgment exparte by default.

From Record.

THOMAS SMW. CLK.
Washington June 14 1822—2w 361

State of North-Carolina,

Beaufort County.

John Gray Blount vs. Cicero Woodard.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT returned
before me by Samuel W. Lucas one of the
Constables of said County, "Levied on 300
acres land more or less adjoining the lands
of Charles Oden and others subject to older
levies and on a track of land containing about
300 acres in the great fork adjoining the
lands of Absalom Allgood and others, also
on one negro woman by the name of Silvy
the property of the defendant." This is
therefore to give notice that I have stid
the proceeding in this suit agreeable to law for
the space of thirty day, at the expiration of
which time if the defendant does not appear
and plead, Judgment final will be given
against him.

BENJ. WILLIAMS, J. P.
Washington, June 12, 1822—4 361.

New Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has just returned from
New York with a handsome assortment
of

Groceries,
Hardware,
Crockery, &c. &c.

All which, he flatters himself can be afforded
as low, as such articles can be had in the town
of Washington—for Cash or Barter.

JOHN AKENFORD.
Water Street, May 21, 1822—f358.

Doctors Telfair & Freeman

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Which, with their former Stock, makes a
complete and extensive assortment; and
they can in future supply Country Practition
ers and Families with any quantity at a low
rate. In addition to the articles usually kept
on hand, they have received Patent Medi
cines, Soda Powders, Tooth Powder, Tooth
Brushes, Perfumes of various kinds, Antique
hair Oil, Lip Salve, &c.

They are ready at all times, to attend
those who may call or send for them either
in Town or Country—one or the other can
always be found at their Shop (next door to
Capt. Gallagher's Tavern) or at their dwell
ings. Their charges in all cases, will be
regulated by the usual rates in this place.—
They are prepared with a complete set of
Dentists Instruments to clean, file, plug or
extract teeth.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI
TED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United
States is authorized by law to cause lands to
be offered for sale;

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President
of the United States, do hereby declare and
make known that the public sales shall be
held as follows, viz:
At the Land Office at Terre Haute, in In
diana, on the first Monday in July next, for
the sale of

Townships 17 and 18, in range 1, east of the
2d principal meridian line
17 and 18, in ranges 1 to 9, west do.
At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois,
on the third Monday in July next, for the
sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1
and 2, east of the 3d principal meridian
line
11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 3 and 4
do.

At the same place, on the third Monday
in August next, for the sale of

Townships 11, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges
5, 6 and 8, east of the 3d principal meri
dian line

11, in range 7, do.

At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinois,
on the first Monday in August next, for the
sale of

Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 9, 10 and
11, east of 3d principal meridian line
5, 6, 7, 8 & 9, in range 14, west of 2d do.
8 and 9 12 and 13 do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in
September next, for the sale of

Townships 10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 9 10
and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line
10 11 12 & 13, in ranges 12 13 & 14, west
of 2d do.

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in
October next, for the sale of

Townships 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 9 10
and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line
14 15 16 & 17, in ranges 12 13 & 14, west
of 2d do.

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in
November next, for the sale of

Townships 18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 9 10
and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line
18 19 20 & 21, in ranges 13 & 14 west of
2d principal meridian line

18 19 and 20 in range 12, do do
18 11, do do
17 18 19 and 20 10, do do

At the Land Office for the Northern dis
trict of Louisiana, at the town of Ouachita,
on the first Monday in November next, for
the sale of

Townships 15 16 17 18 and 19, in ranges 1 2
3 4 and 5, west of the meridian line

At the Land Office at the Seat of Justice
of the county of Independence, in the Ark
ansas territory, for the sale of such lands of
the United States as are situated in the fol
lowing described townships and ranges, and
which have been excluded from the lottery
of the lands appropriated for satisfying war
rants for military services, viz:

On the first Monday in August next, for
the sale of such of the above described lands
as are situated in the following townships
and ranges, viz:

Townships 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 & 20 in range 1, east
of the 5th meridian line

1 2 3 4 5 and 6 2 do
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 3 do
1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do
1 2 5 do

On the first Monday in September next,
for the sale of such of the above described
lands as are situated in the following town
ships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 15 16
17 18 19 and 20, range 7, west
of 5th meridian line

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15
16 17 18 19 and 20 8 do
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 18 19 and 20 9 do
19 10 do

On the 1st Monday in November next,
for the sale of such of the above described
lands as are situated in the following townships
and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 & 11, in range
10, west of the 5th meridian line

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 & 10, in range 11 do
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 12 do
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 13 do
3 4 5 6 7 and 8 14 do
4 5 and 7 15 do
5 6 and 7 16 do
6 17 do

Each sale will commence with the lowest
number of section, township and range, and
proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of
schools, or for other purposes, will be reserv
ed from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this 14th day of March,
1822.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who publish the laws of the Unit
States will publish the above once a week till
the 1st Monday in November next, and send
their accounts (received) to the General
Land Office.

POETRY.

THE SABBATH MORN.

BY GUNNINGHAM.

Dear is the hallow'd morn to me,
When village bells awake the day;
And, by their sacred ministrals,
Call me from earthly cares away.

And dear to me the winged hour,
Spent in thy hallow'd courts, O Lord,
To feel devotion's soothing power,
The catch the manna of thy word.

And dear to me the loud "Amen,"
Which echoes thro' the blest abode,
Which swells, and sinks, and swells again,
Dies on the walls, but lives to God.

And dear the simple melody,
Song with the pomp of rustic art;
That holy, heavenly harmony,
The music of a thankful heart.

In secret I have often pray'd,
And still the anxious tear would fall;
But on thy sacred altar laid,
The fire descends and dries them all.

Oft when the world, with iron bands,
Has bound me in his six days' chain,
This bursts them, like the strong man's
bands,
And lets my spirit loose again.

Then, dear to me the sabbath morn,
The village bells, the shepherd's voice—
These oft have found my heart forlorn,
And always bid that heart rejoice.

Co. man of pleasure, strike thy lyre,
Of broken Sabbaths sing the charms:
Ours is the prophet's care of fire,
Which bears us to a Father's arms.

ANECDOTE.

The Pope once stopping for the night in a small village of Italy the inhabitants resolved to send him a deputation. The Mayor also suggested to present his Holiness with the chief produce of the country, consisting of pine apples, figs and cream. The pine apples, however, were dispensed with, and each member was to carry fig and cream in silver basins. "Now," said the Mayor, with all the gravity of office "you are not accustomed to appear before these high personages, therefore let us have no nonsense—do just what you see me do, neither more nor less."—The Deputation was arranged accordingly. The Mayor placed himself majestically and Ministerially at its head, armed like his followers, with a basin of figs in the left hand and of cream in the right. At his time it was the custom to wear beards. The door opened, and the Mayor repeated his caution—"Neither more nor less, I beseech you." There was a step down into the room, but the Mayor not thinking of it, the shock plunged his beard and face into the cream basin, and not being very young, brought him upon his knees, with his hands and basin under him, and his creamed face (richly ornamented with a well lathered and dripping beard, as were imploringly) raised towards the representative of Saint Peter. The Corporation, thinking this a grave matter of form, simultaneously ducked their bearded faces, prostrated themselves on their marrow bones, and significantly cast an half inquiring and confident look at their leader, as though to say, "You see we are all right." The Pope was at first (and well he might be) astounded; but burst into as genuine a fit of laughter as his lowest menial could have indulged in; while his officers, conceiving that the address meant merely to humbug his high Mightiness, gathered up the figs and peeled the Body Corporate most lustily. The Mayor hobbled out of the room as fast as he could, closely followed by his brethren, one of whom whispered him, "How lucky that we did not bring the pine apples; they would have battered our heads to a mummy."

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Meane Editors: Will you permit me to address, through the medium of your paper, a few thoughts to the public on the subject of Sabbath Schools? I have been waiting a long time, in hopes that some able pen would take up the subject, so important to the moral and political interests of our beloved country, the happiness of individuals, and the prosperity of the nation. But it will not do to wait any longer; for the season for Sabbath School operations has again arrived. But I have neither the time nor the talents to do this subject justice; it is worthy the talents of our greatest statesmen, our ablest philosophers, and our noblest philanthropists. I have, in other parts of our country and in Europe, engaged in its support talents of the highest order, and minds of the largest views and most expansive benevolence. What, then, can a feeble pen achieve? It may, by its puny exertions, call forth from his long slumbers some mighty genius, to ex-

hibit this subject, in all its importance, to the eye of the public and to the notice of private individuals.

All that is wanting, I conceive, in order for every village and every neighborhood to have a flourishing Sabbath School, is some benevolent spirited individual to step forward in this good work. How benevolent the employment of imparting knowledge to those who must otherwise pass their days in ignorance? yes, it is truly benevolent, if we only contemplate the sources of enjoyment it opens to them in his life. I give them access to the intellectual treasures that have been accumulating since the invention of letters; but if we take a larger view of this subject, and consider all the ignorant around us, connected with the retributions of eternity, the employment of imparting to them a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, that are able to make them wise unto eternal life, will appear truly godlike. It will be approved and applauded when all on earth, that is merely great or splendid, shall have been forgotten! Let every man count the cost; let him consider well the consequences, before he throws any obstacles in the way to the establishment of Sabbath Schools. If he doubts their utility, let him examine, but not oppose, till he has had time enough to witness their effects.

Our state is rising in its moral character. We have our Bible Societies, to supply the destitute with the word of God; our Education Societies, to aid young men of talents, and piety and indigence in obtaining a suitable education for the gospel ministry. These are noble societies. Every lover of his country must most cordially wish them prosperity; but even these institutions yield in importance to Sabbath Schools. What can the Bible do without being read; and what can a learned, a pious and eloquent minister do without being understood?

I hope, therefore, every benevolent citizen and every enlightened Christian will lend his purse and his hand to aid the march of Sabbath Schools over North Carolina.

Iredell County, April 15, 1832.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

Close of an address to Sunday Schools, by the Rev. Thomas Raffles, of Liverpool, England.

"Can we estimate the value of a single, an immortal soul, a deathless being? By what standard will you calculate it? Conceive every atom in the composition of the universe a gem. Could you make the calculation as many times as there are atoms, and tell us the mighty sum it would fall, literally and truly it would fail, to convey to us any adequate idea of the value and importance of a single soul? for when all this wealth was expended in the pursuit of happiness, the spirit would be still in the dawn and infancy of its existence, panting for felicity it could not purchase. Will you then attempt the calculation, and tell us the amount? Before you pronounce the mighty sum—pause. Have you considered the duration of eternity? If you have not, I adjure you ponder it well, ere you form your estimate of the work. The abyss at whose brink we shudder;—and the ocean in whose immensity we are confounded; may be fathomed and defined—but eternity! what adventurer ever stretched his pinions abroad on that abyss, and returned to the shore of time with tidings of the opposite coast? 'Tis a gulf that has no bottom; an ocean whose rude billows ever roll, and never find a strand. Myriads of myriads of ages, heaped up till fancy fails and numbers are exhausted, leave the boundless waste of duration unexplored. They have deducted not an atom from eternity.—Yes, these myriads, that spirit whose worth you are to calculate, must inherit, whilst each, as it rolls, adds to its capacity of happiness or woe, till its sense of felicity or pain is exquisite as the periods of its duration are eternal.

"Before you form your estimate, look up to Heaven. See the mighty preparation making here for its reception. What realms of bliss for the immortal spirit to explore and to possess! What golden streets through which to walk; what palaces in which to dwell; what streams of celestial pleasure of which to drink! and with what crowns of costly gems to be adorned! Hark! it is the song of the redeemed! To him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and has made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to him be the glory and dominion for ever and ever." Amen. Then they strike golden harps, and pour the seraphic strains again.

Before you form your estimate, look down into hell. Look thro' its dungeons of despair, behold its magazines of wrath, and see its instruments of vengeance play.—Single out a solitary victim, and listen to his agonized complaints,—these chains for ever! these fends for ever!—this gnawing worm for ever! and then he shrieks, whilst a thousand echoes like a thousand demons starting from their caves, reply, for ever."

DEAF AND DUMB.

It is one of the surprising triumphs of modern art, to enable those whom nature has deprived of the ordinary methods of conveying their ideas, to hold intercourse with each other by means of a system of conventional signs, independently of the art of writing, which may also be taught them. The following account of a visit by Mr. Stansbury, of New York, to the institution for the Deaf and Dumb at St. Petersburg, is an interesting instance of the happy effect of the system of education, in overcoming the disabilities of nature, and enabling persons of different countries, to hold free intercourse with each other.

Mr. Stansbury, an American from New York, came at 10 o'clock to view the institution for the Deaf and Dumb. After having saluted the pupils one after the other in the English fashion, that is to say, by shaking the hand, he related to them by signs two anecdotes of Deaf and Dumb persons, including in their mind a moral principle. The pupils listened to these recitals with the most profound attention, and those who were most advanced, comprehended them perfectly.

It is certainly interesting to behold a stranger crossing the Atlantic, and conversing with the deaf and dumb of St. Petersburg. Mr. Stansbury is the first person whom they have seen make use of their language, and who could communicate his thoughts to them. What pleasure shone on their countenances! The joy of some of them was so great, that it manifested itself by loud and piercing cries, the only accents these unfortunates can utter.

The visit of Mr. Stansbury to the deaf and dumb was not merely a visit of amusement, but a useful lesson by which they know how to profit. The manner of counting by signs, such as is practised in France, is long and somewhat complicated, as they make use of both hands and a multiplicity of signs. Mr. Stansbury teaches a more simple method, and which is so rapid and so clear, that a few words will suffice to explain it. He employs but one hand, either elevated, held horizontally, or inclined toward the earth, signifies unity, tens, and hundreds.

Thousands and millions are expressed by placing it on the right side or the left. The deaf and dumb seized upon the method instantly, and reduced to ciphers numbers of the greatest magnitude, for which Mr. Stansbury gave the signs.

A friend of the deaf and dumb, to leave no doubt that they comprehended this stranger, begged him to communicate to them some phrase, which they would commit to writing on the black board.—The boys were accordingly placed on the one side, and the girls on the other, but so arranged that neither could see what the other wrote. Mr. Stansbury then pronounced in a loud voice, and at the same time explained by signs, this sentence—*Avarice is despicable.* The deaf and dumb understood him, and reduced the whole to writing. He afterwards expressed, *God is omnipotent, infinite, spiritual, &c.* As these ideas could be rendered in different words, the signs corresponding to them, were not translated in the same terms by the two pupils who were put to the proof, but the meaning was preserved by both.

We should not be astonished that Mr. Stansbury should be so well understood by the deaf and dumb of St. Petersburg. The signs he employs are, in general, the same made use of by their superintendent and preceptor, Mr. Jauffret. They were conveyed to the United States by a deaf and dumb man, Laurence Clerc, a distinguished pupil, like Mr. Jauffret, of the Abbe Sicard. The deaf and dumb of France, of Russia, and of America, seem now to form but one people, all speaking the same language of signs, which, by its identity, enables them to converse whenever they meet.

After the school was dismissed, Mr. Stansbury partook of an excellent dinner with the pupils.—He walked also through the apartments, with the extreme neatness of which he was much pleased. In a word, he could not forbear expressing his admiration at the general arrangements of this noble establishment.

Deaf and Dumb.—The Legislature of South Carolina, at their last session passed an act authorizing the erection of suitable buildings for an asylum for the deaf and dumb, and lunatics, and appropriated for that purpose the sum of \$80,000. The institution is to be under the direction of trustees chosen by the Legislature for that purpose.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

The enmity of this man is boundless and unappeasable. Nothing keeps peace with his malignity, but his invention. He draws upon his imagination and represents the proceeds as drawn from memory. If it were not for his talents as a writer, he would be the most despised, as he is the most inconsistent among men. He has no regard for principles or professions. He

is so stout on paper, that he has the hood to contradict one day what he has affirmed the day before. His contradictions have been fully exposed. He has laid open and his bones broken so as to expose the rottenness of his very marrow. Yet still he writes, and he finds readers. His hatred of this country and of republican principles are deep seated. Yet he is praised both to wreak his vengeance on others, and more pressing enemies. The letter we to day publish is additional evidence of the truth of our assertion.

For myself I do so utterly despise Cobbett's political cowardice and tergiversations, that I should not notice any thing from his pen if his writings were only to be read where he, and I, and the Londoners. But when he asserts in London that certain things have been done in Pennsylvania which would dishonour the country if true, and which I know false, I am bound to proclaim the truth. I am bound to do more, and I will do it; I will publish this article, exposing his falsehoods, published in London.

During the war of 1812, the London Courier, among other things, called me a Traitor. Cobbett took fire; denied the justice of applying that epithet to me, against whom the force and the talents of the British government had been directed, yet he had been acquired by a Jury. Cobbett went yet further, he justified and applauded the use I made of my pen in defending the rights of the country which had adopted me. All this was done to the rainstry, not to do me justice; yet was grateful. Since that time Cobbett has been to Pennsylvania and petitioned the legislature, in a most insolent manner. The prayer of his petition was not granted, as a matter of course he hates and abhors Pennsylvania and her legislature. I thought the legislature were right not to be so beaten and I said so, and then came my turn to be hated and abused. While Cobbett was here I wrote and published a reply to his attacks and exposed his insolent egotism, and self contradictions. He gave no answer while he remained in the United States, but when he got on his little mound of earth, he crowed and clapped his wings, and did throw dirt at me. In return I sent my reply to London, and had it published there. This seems to have disturbed the equanimity of Mr. Cobbett's temper, and he cannot write a letter, abusing republican principles and republican America, but he must do a libel on honour to libel "Republican Binos."

The assertion is false, and without the slightest foundation that this office, or was, at any time, an office for either openly or secretly trafficking in places within this government, or any other government, or corporation whatever. It is not only absolutely false that such traffick as Cobbett speaks of, or to her dishonorable traffick, was ever carried on in this office, but it is positively true, that amidst all the violence and bitterness of party, "the Republican Binos" have never even been accused of having soiled his fingers with the wages of corruption, although he has frequently been charged with offences, of which he is entirely innocent. These facts are mentioned, to give persons at a distance, some idea of the manner in which falsehood and baseness are commingled in and superlative, the mind of the man who could vent and give them currency.

It is false, and without the shadow of truth, that any petition, remonstrance, memorial of any kind of the nature sent by Cobbett, ever was presented to the legislature of Pennsylvania. It is therefore unnecessary to add that it is false that the legislature passed to the order of the day.

I have very little doubt but every assertion made by Cobbett to sustain his base of this country and its form of government are as wholly without foundation as the I have noticed. Nothing should be received as true, from him, unless it is accompanied with evidence. That makes a statement is presumptive evidence of its falsehood: His "political anecdotes" are the mere coinage of his brain to feed the malice of his heart.

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